

THE
Day Luminary;
NEW SERIES;
of the Board of
General Convention of
the United States.

TERMS.
from the first of January
published monthly, the
each month, at Two Dollars
in advance, or before the
fourth number: The
paid till the close of

become responsible for
have a sixth, gratis.
delivered to subscribers
and Georgetown, on
ation. To others it is
by mail, or otherwise
ect, without delay.
tion will be taken for
and subscribers will
o continue, unless
shall be given to the

ations, post paid, address
& Meehan, Columbia
City, will receive
ation.
sacred to the cause of

To Let,
e-story BRICK HOUSE
s Point, adjoining the
immediate Rodgers. The
is pleasantly situated
commanding an extensive
Potomac, and will afford
opportunity for a large and
Spacious coach house,
attached to them, and a
pump of excellent water
let separately or together
tenant, the terms will
te. Inquire at this office.

TO LET,
E and convenient
E, with a two-story
in Pennsylvania Avenue,
Old Theatre, one door
Confectioner. The house
shed, and has every com
a pump of good water
within a few yards of
To a good tenant the rent
e, by applying to P. K
or to the subscriber, at

JOHN KNOBLOCH

DRUGS,
nes, Dye Stuffs,
DUCKWORTH has just
from New York and
fresh supply of Drugs,
Also, a general assortme
cane, viz.,
Cloth, Teeth and other
Razor Strops,
jars and rolls,
nil, Cologne Water,
ash Balls,
Laying Cards,
and Fine Teeth Combs,
and Coral Teeth Powders,
bers, Japan Blacking, &c.
Filler's Cough Drops, su
needed for Consumptions,
ss Spring Water, a fresh

-8t.

Fancy and Plain Goods
T. COOTE has received
assortment of Plain and
comprising, amongst a great
others, the following articles
first quality, and which he
furniture calicoes, dem
furniture, dimities
gauzes, for bull-dresses,
turbans, &c.
Merino robes
d. do. shawls cheap
trimmings
Morocco boots
walking shoes
Cordovan do
do boots
& youth's ditto
assortment
and black silk hose, good
ambries and cambric hand
og white kid gloves
bbons
and white Thule
e, Jaconet, and Mull mu
trapes, very fine
and white bandanas
and coloured Morocco retie
ombazettes
ilk and Tabbie velvet
rab ditto
ravats and waddings
diapers and crash
Russia, and Irish sheeting
e and British shirtings
nestic sheeting
c Checks and Plaids
ing and Oil-cloths. Also
Philadelphia made Trunks
-11

Miller's Works.
Uniform Edition.
st Vol. of this work is
public in two editions, the
responding in style of
the two editions of the
the Author's life. Several
been received of Dr. Ry
low printing in England
her regrets to say, he
is not sufficient to de
of the American edition

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its grand object, the civilization
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its Cabinet, the other for its Lib
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assistants, a Recording Secretary,
with an assistant, a Treasurer, an
Auditor, a Board of Directors, a
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a select body of special Corres
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touching the objects of this Soci
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The Hon. the Judges of the Su
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Their Excellencies, the Govern
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house. Gen. Thomas Pinckney.
Gen. Andrew Jackson. Hon. Henry
Clay.

Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D.
Corresponding Secretary. George
H. Richards, Esq. First Assistant
Secretary. Sidney Edwards Morse,
A. M. Second Assistant Secretary.
Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Recording
Secretary. George Waterston,
Esq. Assistant Secretary. Joseph
Nourse, Esq. Treasurer. Peter
Hagner, Esq. Auditor.

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General of the United States.
Francis S. Key, Esq. Rev. James
Milnor, D. D. Rev. Mr. Hecke
welder. Thomas Eddy. Robert
Ralston, Esq. Rev. Wm. Staught
on, D. D. Rev. Philip Milledoler,
D. D. Rev. James Laurie, D. D.
Rev. William Ryland. The Cor
responding Secretary, ex-officio.
The First Assistant Secretary, do.
The Recording Secretary, do.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Josiah Meigs, Esq. Gen. Walter
Jones. Gen. John Mason. Col.
Thomas McKenney. Thomas Sew
all, M. D.

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Mitchell, M. D. L. D. Isiah
Thomas, Esq. David Hosack, M.
D. John Pintard, Esq. Col. Wm.
McRae. Hon. John Davis. Rev.
James Freeman, D. D. Thomas
Walcott, Esq. Rev. Abiel Holmes,

D. D. Samuel R. Trevett, M. D.
James G. Trotter, Esq. Hon. John
Pickering. Rev. John Sergeant.
Caleb Atwater, Esq. Hon. Daniel
Coney. Rev. Mr. Gambold. Rev.
Wm. Jenks. Jeremiah Everts, Esq.
John Law, Esq. Rev. Eleazer Wil
liams. George I. F. Clark, Esq.
Solomon U. Hendrick, a Chief of
the Muhheconnuks. Chas. Hicks,
Chief of the Cherokees. Indian
Agents, ex-officio.

And surely, although an immense
wilderness spreads itself in all its
dark and almost impenetrable
thickets and brakes, its rocks, its
mountains, and its untamed in
habitants before us, there is no
ground for despondency. Let the
achievements of charity, during
the last quarter of a century, be
contemplated; let the great engine
of christian benevolence in all its
various parts—its Bible, Educa
tion, Missionary, Sunday School,
and Religious Tract, Societies—
all fitted in their proper places, be
considered; let the force of that
principle which sets the whole in
motion, LOVE TO A CRUCIFIED SA
VIOUR, be estimated; and finally,
let the promise of God and the
sure word of prophecy be regard
ed, and there will be no doubt but
that rough places will be made
smooth, and crooked places made
straight, mountains levelled, and
villies filled; and the whole wil
derness subdued and made like
the garden of the Lord. This
machinery is God's, and the main
spring of it is touched by the fin
ger of heaven. It will go on—
with an almighty efficiency it will
go on. Greater, and still greater
things will be done each succeed
ing year, until we shall at length
begin to hear of 'a nation being
born in a day.'

To recur to a topic before touch
ed on—we did not entertain these
hopes, with much confidence, un
til we remarked a decided change
in the feelings and language of
christians, on the subject of suc
cess. We heard many speak of
evangelizing the world: but they
seemed to look to Bible and Mis
sionary Societies.—Now, however,
they are disposed with increasing
zeal to use the means, and look to
God. Now, they are doing and
praying; and the more they do,
the more they pray: conversely,
too, the more they pray, the more
they are disposed to do. And we
are verily persuaded that there is
nothing in the numerous and for
midable difficulties which impede
the progress of christianity, that
can withstand the efficiency im
parted to truly christian zeal by
the blessing of heaven.—And that
blessing is obtained by prayer.

FOREIGN.

PALESTINE MISSION.

FROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

Journal of Mr. Parsons, while at
Jerusalem.

[Concluded.]

Commemoration of the Entrance
into Jerusalem.

April 15. Palm Sunday. The
ceremonies at the church of the
Holy Sepulchre were numerous
and splendid. A large proces
sion was formed—each individ
ual bearing palm leaves and olive
branches, in commemoration of
the Saviour's entrance into Jeru
salem with shoutings of "Hosan
na to the Son of David." That
part of the Gospel, which relates
to this subject, was read in ancient
Greek at the door of the Holy Se
pulchre. If such occasions could
be devoted to reading the Scrip
tures in a language which the pil
grims understood, they would be
come highly interesting, and com
municate instruction to thousands
of precious souls.

16. Accompanied the Russian
consul, and the English travellers,
to the monastery of the Holy
Cross, a mile and a half west of
Jerusalem. Here we were shown
the hole in the earth where grew
it is said, the tree from which
was taken the Cross. The dirt
has been carefully collected, and
carried off by pilgrims. Also a
large collection of manuscript
Testaments, in Greek and Arme
nian characters, but none of them
are offered for sale.

Five miles further west came
to the Catholic monastery erected
over the spot where John the Bap
tist was born. The convent is
large, and in a good state of pre
servation. A little further west,
we came to the home, in which,
tradition says, Mary, the mother
of our Saviour, saluted Elisabeth.
Wegaw, at a considerable distance

RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind....COLUMBIAN.

Vol. I.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1822.

[No. 6.]

THE COLUMBIAN STAR,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY ANDERSON & MEEHAN,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum,
payable before the first of May; Four
dollars, if payment is deferred to a sub
sequent period.
Advertisements by the square, 75 cts.
for every succeeding insertion, 50 cts.
Communications, and letters relating
to the COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to
the publishers post paid. In every in
stance where this is not attended to by
correspondents, the postage will be
charged to them.

INDIAN REFORM.

A new Society for the benefit of
Indians, organized at the city of
Washington, February, 1822.

At a meeting of a number of
gentlemen, held at Brown's Hotel,
on the evening of February 5, 1822,
and by adjournments to the 9th of
the month, ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
Esq. was appointed to the chair.
JOHN R. BELL, Secretary.

The following constitution was
prepared, considered, and unani
mously adopted; and the officers,
after named, were unanimously
elected, agreeably to the provis
ions of the constitution.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
Chairman.

R. BELL, Secretary.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the public attention has
been recently awakened, and turn
ing with peculiar interest, to the
civilization of the Indian tribes
within the United States, and it has
now become necessary to investi
gate the history, character, and ac
tual condition of these tribes—And
whereas the labour of a full, ex
tensive, and accurate survey of this
disseminated and interesting field,
too great for individual effort:
herefore, for the purpose of com
bining the wisdom, the talents, and
active energies of men of informa
tion, of all classes and denominations,
our nation, qualified and inclin
ed to engage in this benevolent
work, and directing them to the aid
and support of those, whose office
requires that they take the lead in
completing it, a Society has been
formed and organized under the
following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The name of this association
shall be, "The American Society
for promoting the civilization and
moral improvement of the Indian
tribes within the United States."

II. The special objects of this
Society shall be, to secure
these tribes instruction in all
branches of knowledge, suited to
their capacities and condition; and
for this purpose, to ascertain the
character and strength of their
moral and intellectual powers, and
their dispositions to receive in
struction: to examine into their
origin, history, memorials, antiqui
ties, traditions, governments, cus
toms, manners, laws, languages,
religions; into their diseases, re
medies, and manner of applying
them; also, into the efforts which
have been already made for meli
orating their condition, and the re
sults of those efforts; and where
they have failed—the causes of
failure: to ascertain the number and
names of the tribes, their places of
abode, the extent, soil, and cli
mate, of their respective territories,
the stations where education fa
cilities may be most advantageously
located, and to suggest what
other means may be employed for
their improvement.

Other objects of the Society
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A. M. Second Assistant Secretary.
Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. Recording
Secretary. George Waterston,
Esq. Assistant Secretary. Joseph
Nourse, Esq. Treasurer. Peter
Hagner, Esq. Auditor.

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Hon. William Wirt, Attorney
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Milnor, D. D. Rev. Mr. Hecke
welder. Thomas Eddy. Robert
Ralston, Esq. Rev. Wm. Staught
on, D. D. Rev. Philip Milledoler,
D. D. Rev. James Laurie, D. D.
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D. John Pintard, Esq. Col. Wm.
McRae. Hon. John Davis. Rev.
James Freeman, D. D. Thomas
Walcott, Esq. Rev. Abiel Holmes,

D. D. Samuel R. Trevett, M. D.
James G. Trotter, Esq. Hon. John
Pickering. Rev. John Sergeant.
Caleb Atwater, Esq. Hon. Daniel
Coney. Rev. Mr. Gambold. Rev.
Wm. Jenks. Jeremiah Everts, Esq.
John Law, Esq. Rev. Eleazer Wil
liams. George I. F. Clark, Esq.
Solomon U. Hendrick, a Chief of
the Muhheconnuks. Chas. Hicks,
Chief of the Cherokees. Indian
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MISSIONARY.

FROM THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.
Sketch of Religious Prospects for
the present year.

[Concluded.]
Besides the Theological Semi
naries, there are other institutions
of a similar character, consecrated
to a particular purpose, and called
Missionary Seminaries. Some of
these are established in christian
and some in heathen countries.

Of the former class are
The Berlin Missionary Semi
nary; Missionary Seminary at
Gosport, England; Basle Mis
sionary College; Foreign Mission
School, Cornwall, Con. for heathen
youth; Missionary School at
Barkel, Netherlands; London
Jews' Society Seminary;

Of the latter class are
The Syrian College, Hindostan;
Native Mission College, Madras;
Christian Institution, Sierra Leone;
Seminary for New-Zealanders,
New-South-Wales; Anglo Chi
nese College, Malacca; Native
Mission College, Serampore.

All these institutions have been
established within twenty years,
and most of them within the last
six years. Let the work of christian
love go on thus for a century,
and how great will be the change
in the christian and the heathen
world!

To this enumeration we must
add Tract Societies, of which there
are many; but the most important
only need be named—such as the
London, the Liverpool, the Swed
ish, the New-England, the New
York, the Church of England, the
Philadelphia, Tract Societies; and
to name no more, those of Bengal
and Madras.

In a general survey of the mea
sures adopted by christian bene
volence, it would be unpardonable
not to notice the Sabbath School
Institution. The importance of
Sabbath Schools has never been
fully appreciated; yet compara
tively fervent zeal is manifested in
supporting them, and training up
in them the very outcasts of soci
ety. Testimonies without num
ber might be produced in their fa
vour. We shall give only one
from the venerable RAIKES, who
may be regarded as their author.
He had knowledge of three thou
sand children who had received
Sabbath School instruction; he
also was, for a long time, a fre
quent visitor of prisons and houses
of correction—and he declares,
that in the whole he never met with
more than one person in prison
for crime, of the three thousand
whom he had known as Sunday
scholars. It is certainly the cheap
est and most efficient charity in
the world. There are now be
tween a million and a half and
three millions of children under
this sort of discipline; and it is
plying its moral influences in the
four quarters of the world.

There is one other society, in
this brief sketch, which we must
mention—the London Continental
Society. The object of this soci
ety is to promote vital religion on
the continent of Europe, by assist
ing poor and pious ministers, in
whatever place they may be found,
to go out and preach the gospel,
and by engaging agents to distri
bute Bibles, New Testaments, and
other valuable religious books and
tracts. These ministers and agents
are continually making interesting
discoveries of pious persons in va
rious parts of the continent, and
affording most valuable aid to in
quirers after truth.

Our readers have, in this rapid
outline, a view of the auspices un
der which the year 1822 opens,
and of the prospects which are
presented to the christian world.

And surely, although an immense
wilderness spreads itself in all its
dark and almost impenetrable
thickets and brakes, its rocks, its
mountains, and its untamed in
habitants before us, there is no
ground for despondency. Let the
achievements of charity, during
the last quarter of a century, be
contemplated; let the great engine
of christian benevolence in all its
various parts—its Bible, Educa
tion, Missionary, Sunday School,
and Religious Tract, Societies—
all fitted in their proper places, be
considered; let the force of that
principle which sets the whole in
motion, LOVE TO A CRUCIFIED SA

lamp, closed the door and set a watch. I was determined to enter myself the Holy Sepulchre with the Russian consul, to see from what direction the fire proceeded. But they replied, "the Turks will not give permission to strangers to enter." Shortly after, the principal Greek priest entered the Holy Sepulchre, attended by the Armenian patriarch, and also by the Syrian patriarch. The Greek priest, however, entered the second apartment unattended. Every eye was fixed as the time approached. As we stood waiting, suddenly there darted from the Sepulchre a flaming torch, which was carried almost instantaneously to a distant part of the assembly. I stood among the first to receive the fire, and to prove that, as to its power of burning, it contained no extraordinary qualities. The zeal of the pilgrims to get a part of the fire before the superior qualities departed, (as they say it burns like other fire in a few minutes,) endangered the lives of many. Several were well nigh crushed to death. Some lighted candles, others tow, with a view to preserve a part of its influence. Some held their faces in the blaze, saying, "It does not burn." Others said, "Now, Lord, I believe, forgive my former unbelief." After this the pilgrims retired, abundantly satisfied with what they had seen and heard. I have thought it rather strange, that the Greeks, when urging upon me the evidence of the superiority of their religion, have never mentioned the miracle of the holy fire.

April 22. A little past midnight, began the ceremonies of the Resurrection. The church of the Holy Sepulchre was most splendidly illuminated to represent the glory of that morning, when arose to live and reign the King of glory. The Holy Scriptures were read in ancient Greek, Russian, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Latin, and in several other languages. The processions were splendid, and the ceremonies numerous.

In the morning, all retired from the church to their respective habitations. Here ended the services of the Holy Week.

I was often led to hope that the Holy Church will soon be consecrated entirely to the promotion of true piety among all classes of Christians. What an opportunity it will afford, to those who have the spirit which Peter possessed on the day of Pentecost; and who will boldly proceed to open and allude the Scriptures, and to lead thousands, by a blessing from above, to cry, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" If I am not greatly deceived, I behold, even now, the dawning of that glorious day. May all, who love the gates of Zion, hold not their peace, "till the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."

Excursion to Jordan and the Dead Sea.

25. The English gentlemen invited me to accompany them to the house of the Governor. He received us with much politeness, and offered to furnish us with a guard from Jericho to the Dead Sea, and to give us all the assistance necessary.

26. At nine o'clock, left Jerusalem for the Jordan. The pilgrims were several hours in advance. The Governor of Jerusalem, attended by his guard, accompanied us. He requested the English gentlemen to ride immediately behind him. At 12 o'clock, stopped at a fountain, where, it is said, our Saviour often refreshed himself on his way from Jericho to Jerusalem. A little further we passed Bahurim, where David was cursed and stoned by Shimei, and where, resigned to the will of his heavenly Father, he uttered those memorable words: "Let him alone; let him curse; for the Lord hath bidden him." At four o'clock pitched our tent on the plains of Jericho. Went to view the present village of Jericho, consisting of a few mud huts, in the centre of an extended plain. Towards the east, beyond Jordan, we beheld the mount which Moses ascended, and whence he viewed the land of promise; to the west the wilderness, in which our Saviour fasted forty days and forty nights, and was afterwards tempted by the devil. We searched in vain for some remnants of the wall, which God overthrew at the blowing of ram's horns. About three hundred Arabs inhabit this village.

27. After sleeping two hours on the ground, we were awaked at half past 2 o'clock, and ordered to proceed to the Jordan. On our way, some remarks were made on the Scripture history of this river. The armies of Israel passed it on dry land "right over against Jericho." Elijah took his mantle and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither. Here, also, Elisha cried, *Where is the Lord God of*

Elijah? and smote the waters, and they divided hither and thither. Here, at the baptism of our Saviour, were the heavens opened, and "a voice from heaven, saying, this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

At 5 o'clock stood on the banks of the Jordan. The current, in consequence of the great rains, was rapid and violent. The banks of the river were ten feet, at least, above the level of the water. Among the spectators were the governor and his guard.

At 6 left Jordan, and bent our course toward the Dead Sea. The Governor sent a guard with us. Arrived at half past 7 o'clock. The way was through a desert of sand. The water of the Dead Sea is excessively bitter. We could see far towards the place where were engulfed the guilty cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, the inhabitants of which are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.

Return to Jerusalem.

Left the Dead Sea at 8 o'clock, and arrived at our tent, on the plains of Jericho, at half past nine. At 2 P. M. set out for Jerusalem, and arrived at 8 in the evening.

[Mr. Parsons here gives a particular account of the distribution of more than 3000 tracts, after he left Smyrna. He gave them to many priests, bishops, schoolmasters, and inquisitive pilgrims. He sent them in every direction from Jerusalem. Some copies were in the hands of pilgrims who live more than a thousand miles from that city. Should a missionary, residing there, be fully supplied with books in different languages, there is no calculating how much he might do in the great work of promoting genuine religion.]

Reasons of Mr. Parsons' return.

May 7. When I arrived at Jerusalem, it was my design to pass the heat of the summer on Mount Lebanon. In consequence of civil commotions, which had commenced there, I relinquished the idea, and determined to retire to Bethlehem. Soon after the passover, the Greeks in Palestine were thrown into the greatest confusion by an order from Government to surrender their arms, and by the arrest of the Russian consul at Jaffa. All who could be spared from the monastery, had fled; others settled down with a determination to await the event.

In such a confusion as this, I found but little prospect of a quiet summer, either for study, or for affording instruction to others. After seeking the divine direction, and with a full conviction that Palestine is a station of high importance, as it respects the execution of benevolent designs, I came to the conclusion, that it was best to return to some of the Islands of the Archipelago, till the heat of the summer is past. I turned my attention to the Archipelago, more particularly with the expectation of joining brother Fisk, in the preparation of tracts to be distributed in different languages, among the pilgrims, who shall attend the next annual celebration.

MEERUT—India.

The Rev. Henry Fisher, the Chaplain at this station, continues his labours among the natives; and directs those of Anund Messee and Moonef Messee, native readers and catechists.

Penance of a Hindoo Fakir.

In a letter of May 4, 1820, Mr. Fisher gives the following narrative:

"My native Christians are at present all with me. We have the sacrament on the first Sunday in every month, at which they regularly attend and participate. Every Sunday, at eleven o'clock, they all assemble in my study to read the Gospels. If I were to write down their conversations they would indeed furnish interesting subjects for correspondence: but I have no time to be very minute.

"Last Sunday, we were conversing on the universality of the feeling that prevails in all nations, that some atonement for sin is necessary. I related to them what my three sons had seen, as they returned with me from Hurdwar. A Fakir was observed by the road-side preparing something extraordinary; which, having never observed before, excited a curiosity to draw near and examine his employment. He had several Hindoo pilgrims round him, all on their way from the Holy Ghaut; who assisted in preparing the wretched devotee for some horrible penance, to which he had voluntarily bound himself, in order to expiate the guilt of some crime which he had committed long ago. His attendants literally worshipped him; kissing his feet, calling him God, and invoking his blessing. A large fire was kindled under the extended branch of an old tree; to this branch the Fakir fastened two strong ropes, having at the lower end of each of them a stuffed noose, into which he introduced his feet; and thus being suspended with his head downward

over the fire, a third rope (at a distance toward the end of the branch) was fixed, by which he succeeded with one hand to set himself in a swinging motion, backward and forward, through the smoke and flaming fire, which was kept blazing by a constant supply of fuel, ministered by many of his followers: with the other hand he counted a string of beads, a fixed number of times, so as to ascertain the termination of the four hours, for which he had doomed himself daily to endure this exercise for 12 years, nine of which are nearly expired. A narrow bandage is over his eyes, and another over his mouth, to guard against the suffocating effects of the smoke. By this means he says he shall atone for the guilt of his sins, and be made holy for ever. The last half hour of the four hours, his people say, he stands upright, and swings in a circular motion round the fire. On coming down, he rolls himself in the hot ashes of the fire. The boys went to see him again in the evening, when he was engaged in his prayers, but to what or whom they could not tell.

I asked my little congregation what they thought of all this. They sat silent, with their eyes cast down, and sighing heavily. At length, Anund turned to Matthew Phirodeen, and passing his arms around his neck, exclaimed, with the most touching expression of affection, as well as of gratitude to God.—"Ah, my brother! my brother! such devils once were we! but now, (and he lifted up his eyes to heaven, and elevated his whole person) Jesus! Jesus! my God! my Saviour!—It was very affecting."

FROM THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

British Baptist Missions.

Among other late European publications, we have lately received the last *Annual Report of the Baptist Missionary Society*, in England, and the *New Evangelical Magazine and Theological Review*. Between 50 and 60 pages of the former, are devoted exclusively to a detail of the Missionary labours of this society in the East Indies, Java, and the West Indies—principally of the former.

From the information gathered from the different missionary stations in the East, we are induced to believe, that in many instances a deeper impression has been made upon the natives, than is generally supposed in this country. Never have men laboured more indefatigably than the missionaries in the East. They have encountered every privation and hardship in their Master's cause, and year after year rolled away, before they could perceive any material benefits resulting from their labours. At length, however, they have the sweet consolation of beholding the rays of light gradually penetrating the general gloom, affording a well grounded hope that, though at present few and feeble, they will, ere long, stream forth in a bright and general illumination.

We have not room to give particulars, nor to follow the missionaries from station to station; but such precision is the less necessary, from the difficulty of the names of places, and our imperfect geographical knowledge of the country. In many places in Bengal, a disposition to renounce idolatry is increasing; and a whole village in Jessore, have expressed a desire to become Christians. Many converted natives, who have been educated by the missionaries for that purpose, have already gone forth, and instead of being chilled with an account of there being here and there a solitary convert to the Christian faith, we now read of churches springing up and consecrating the soil lately profaned with the funeral pile. In Ceylon and Java, the prospects are beginning to brighten.

But it is from the introduction of schools, male and female, and the translation and dissemination of the scriptures in their native languages, that we anticipate more good than simply from the preaching of the word to the heathen of the east. And from the direction they are giving their labours, the missionaries are of the same mind.

Under the head of "Translations" we find that the sixth edition of the New Testament in the Bengalee, has been published. The whole of the Scriptures are in circulation in that language, and also in the four following: viz. the *Sanskrit, Hindee, Oriassa, and Marhatta*, in each of which second editions are in the press. In the following ten languages the New Testament has been published, together with the Pentateuch, and other parts of the Old Testament, viz: *The Chinese, Shikhi, Pushtoo, Telinga, or Telooja, Kunkuna, Wuch, or Mooltanee, Assam, Gurjatee, Bikanere, and Kashmeer*. Besides these there are six other languages in which the New Testament is brought more than half through the press. These are, the *Kurmata, the Nepali, the Harotee, the Marwar, the Bhughul Kund*

and the *Gojain*. In addition to these, the following versions are all in hand, and in the press: *The Jumboo, Kanotj, and Khassce*, printed as far as John; the *Khoshul, Bhutaneer, Dogura*, to Mark; and the *Cumaon, Cudwai, and Muni-poor*, to Matthew. What wonderful patience and zeal must have been required in the performance of these Herculean labours! These translations have all been made at Serampore.

The schools are progressing as rapidly as can be expected, and the strong prejudices against cultivating the minds of the females, are beginning to yield to the efforts of christian zeal and perseverance. Considerable progress has been made towards the erection of the College of Serampore, of the magnitude of which some idea may be formed, when it is stated, that the whole premises include about eight acres, and the buildings are not expected to cost less than 10,000*l.* sterling. It was for the endowment of this College that the Rev. Mr. Ward undertook to raise money in Great Britain, Holland, and the United States; and such is their deep conviction of the essential benefit likely to be derived from this Institution, by the inhabitants of India, that the Serampore brethren, with whom its management exclusively rests, have liberally determined to take upon themselves, if it should be found necessary, the whole expense of the erection.

But notwithstanding all that has been done, every page before us makes us deeply sensible of the inveteracy of the prejudices of the natives, and of the tremendous power of that superstition which chains them down in misery and guilt. Idolatry, says one of the missionaries, seems to rust all the springs of the human intellect, and destroy its energy. Some of the Goroos or teachers, say they know not what sin or holiness is; and yet they have disciples who believe they will lead them to eternal happiness. Some think all systems of religion alike, and that there are as many heavens as different kinds of people, and consequently that all will go either to one or the other: some believe that if the sun and moon were not Gods, the world would not go on, nor summer and winter appear; others expect salvation from charms, and others still, from visiting holy places; and some look for help from worshipping rivers, others from stones, and others from gifts to Brahmins, &c.

At Calcutta, the schools under the direction of the junior brethren of the Mission, have been quite successful, and the progress of knowledge among the native children, as well as their parents, is highly gratifying. As an illustration of this, we quote the following passage from one of the Journals: "This morning asked my pundit, who has lately visited every school connected with the society, to examine its progress, whether he had witnessed any effects of the instruction now affording to the children. He replied, 'Yes, sir,' the effects are astonishing, both among the children and the parents. A few months ago, before your books were introduced, if I had asked a boy at school what was the matter during the late eclipse, he would have replied, that the giant Rahoo was eating the moon, and would have joined in the beating of drums, &c. to frighten him, that he might let go his grasp. But now they all know better: they see such an event without alarm, know it to be produced by the shadow of the earth, and despise the foolish ideas and customs they formerly entertained and practised. A few months ago, had a snake bit a person, he would have done nothing but immediately call for a priest to repeat a mantra (or incantation) over him; and if the snake was poisonous, die in the repetition; but now, as soon as he is bitten, he puts no faith in mantras, but directly ties a bandage over the wound, and gets a hot iron applied to burn out the poison—and if he gets it done quickly, there is great hope of recovery, even though the snake were poisonous."

In Java, among some of the tribes, their moral condition is so deplorable that a new missionary establishment has been formed, with the advice and assistance of Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the Governor. Of the condition of these tribes, a faint idea may be formed, when it is stated on the authority of the Governor, that it is not only their practice to eat prisoners taken in war, but that the capital punishment of the country—a punishment as common as hanging in England—is eating the criminal alive. It is not known that the Sumatran tribe, estimated at about a million, have any religious rites or observances whatever.

We have been peculiarly gratified in looking over these publications, to find in what affectionate terms they all speak of the Rev. Mr. Ward. If any thing were wanted to scatter to the winds the injurious reports which have been

circulated in this country by a few, to injure the character of that worthy man, and of the missionary establishment at Serampore, these pamphlets would be abundantly sufficient. It will be recollected that a letter, pretended to have been received from India, was recently published in Philadelphia, making sundry complaints of the conduct of these worthy apostles at Serampore, which, among other things, had obliged the "Junior brethren" to separate from them, and establish themselves at Calcutta. Now it appears here, that the separate establishment was mutually concerted, and that the most perfect concert of action, harmony, and good fellowship, subsists between them.

A review of Mr. Ward's Farewell Letters, contained in the *Evangelical Magazine*, commences as follows:—"We most sincerely congratulate our readers, and the Christian circle in general, on the publication of these Letters. A most extensive and powerful impression had been produced by the visit of Mr. Ward to his native country—an impression, effected less by any variety of talent or splendour of eloquence, than by that singular sincerity and earnestness which diffused a soul through every word he uttered, whether in the parlour, or the platform, or from the pulpit: and it was a desire we had some time cherished, that the public should be presented with something that might reiterate the impression, when the voice of the speaker could be heard no more." This corresponds exactly with the character we have before drawn of this inestimable man, and which is universally conceded to him in this country, by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Recent accounts state, that Mrs. Carey, the wife of the excellent Dr. Carey, has deceased.

English Methodist Missions.

Mr. Shaw, a Methodist Missionary at Cape Town, South Africa, has obtained permission from the Governor to erect a building for public worship, and for a day school among the slaves; 230*l.* have been already subscribed on the spot for the purpose. The number of children and ignorant adults that attend the Sabbath and evening schools has greatly increased, and rendered such a measure necessary for their accommodation. A promising missionary field is here opened.

In the Island of Antigua, a Branch Missionary Association has been lately formed, and 65*l.* currency collected. The negroes manifest a deep interest in the object, and are forward in contributing to their ability. Two Juvenile Missionary Associations also exist on the island.

From all the Missionary stations in the West Indies, the latest accounts are encouraging. Sabbath schools, and in some instances week-day schools are established by the missionaries, and are well attended. The civil authority is kind. Owners of slaves are becoming more and more sensible of the value of religious instruction to their negroes, and instances of hopeful conversion are not unfrequent.

The Society for promoting Education in Ireland, among their other benevolent labours, have established ten schools in gaols; and in the gaols of the county of Antrim, not a single instance has occurred of any prisoner who had been in the habit of attending the school, returning as a culprit within the walls of the prison. In all the schools of this society, and also of the Baptist Irish Society, 471 in number, no other book is read but the Bible.

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

COCHIN JEWS.

The Jewish Expositor for November, contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Jarratt at Madras, giving the details of a recent visit of Mr. Sargon, a converted Jew, to the Jews in Cochin. His reception among his 4 brethren according to the flesh, was gratifying, and his success in distributing the Scriptures and the catechism of Tremillius, equal to his highest expectations. The condition of the Jews is miserable in the extreme, in temporal as well as spiritual matters; but a "spirit of inquiry" has been excited among them; they read the Scriptures, and search their own authors for disputation"—some of them are evidently convinced of the truth of Christianity, though afraid to avow their convictions. Mr. Sargon thinks that a Jewish missionary from Europe, might be able to open the gates of salvation to some of these benighted people, especially if accompanied by some one who knows their moral and religious principles, and the best method of inducing them to come forward to receive instruction.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY REGISTER.

Since our last publication, information has been received from the *Union or the Tuscarora Missions*.

From the *Great Osage Mission*, we have been favoured with several letters, and with the *Journal of the Mission* from the 18th of June, to the 6th of December, inclusive. In our last we announced the death of Mr. Montgomery and of his infant children. It is now our painful duty to record the departure of Mr. Seeley. He was seized with the pleurisy on the 11th of November, and expired on the 22d of the same month. The *Journal*, under the date of the 26th of November, mentions, that Dr. Belcher, under a very low, and his case extremely doubtful. On the 6th of December, it is stated, that the sick was recovering, and the prospect was, that the family would soon enjoy a comfortable state of health, and Miss Weller, in a letter of the 21st of that month, remarks on the health of the family was improving.

RELIGIOUS.

IMPORTANT SENTIMENT.

The following extract from a sermon recently delivered at Baptist Association, Charleston, South Carolina, by Dr. Palmer, accompanied by a few remarks of a correspondent of the *South-Intelligencer*, we present to our readers, to the exclusion of editorial articles. The sentiment advanced claim the serious regard of every one who feels an interest in the prosperity of the church. We make no comment, but leave them to the consideration of readers:

MR. EDITOR,

It was with no small gratification that I heard Dr. Palmer, this city, preach in the new Baptist church, on Wednesday, February—a day set apart for fasting and prayer, by the Charleston Baptist Association. The course was pertinent to the occasion, and well imbued with christian spirit. The whole is worthy of appearing in your paper, and I have obtained permission to extract for your paper, a paragraph which possesses something more than local interest:

"Another respect in which fasting to God, or fasting deeply and profitably, consists, is, resolution to improve, to advance, and to carry as rapidly to perfection as possible, every thing within the eye of God may look upon with approbation. And as day has been appointed by the commendation, and for the benefit, of the particular association with which this church is connected, permit me to select particulars in which this association has been doing well; yet my impressions are correct, being alone, unaided by other denominations. It has long been the aim and meritorious effort, mistake not, to accomplish great objects—a well qualified ministry, and a well supported gospel. These are both felt to be momentous objects, and a conviction is becoming more general among all denominations of professed christians than it ever was before. Among yourselves, as a denomination large, the recent establishment of a College and Theological Institution, at Washington, under circumstances so auspicious and promising, is striking evidence. But this association in our state past, been the only one in our state that has made a vigorous and persevering effort on subject. As one evidence of your fasting this day is a fast to God, resolve to prosecute object with renewed zeal, to be forward into the pulpit, as champions of the Cross, and to be faithful men, who will command respect for the culture of their minds, as well as for the purity of their hearts and the purity of their lives. A few such men, with piety and zeal shall bear a full portion to their talents and labors improvements, would do more for the cause of christianity, than the most numerous assembly of good in many parts of our state; to which no other denomination could have easy access—would dissolve dually, if they could not do so suddenly, a host of injurious judices that hurt the cause, limit the extent of Christ's dominion among us—and would religion to assume a stand, raise a tone, which its enemies would feel themselves compelled to respect. The able zeal which this association has for many years been displaying on this subject, would be communicated to, or caught by other associations; and an amount of good be done, of which we make no present calculation."

"The other view is, to induce and employ, still and extensively through the institutions of our country. On Charleston associations, more unequivocal language be heard, in every Let that sentiment with an emphasis and a diligence magnitude of the church or congregation, there let ministers themselves to self-denial; and in the business of the world, where a people are starving, but starving not, but pressing to love it, doctrine be preached, people should be labourers in word, I should doubt it, a minister's commission were as who should, from the obligation of the Gospel, if the circumstances to the gospel is now, it is not worth to rescue them from vetousness, the n all spirits, and to the temper of then not retain the circumstance would not need it to the most judicious. It is a curse of the church, they are doing so, alary way to spread and multiply the gross of Jesus; same time, they a miracles compare they ever did. B missions must at the talents, the voice of christened ardently and extend in this great cause brethren, with all the denomination helping, as well as generally. Thus, be afforded, and one, that the fast been a fasting to C These judicious honour to the und liberal feelings of notice of the Col at Washington C liberal. It is well College is establish and catholic princ not restricted in Benefits to any Ch nation, but that p nominations are f Instructors, Trust Friends, of the that one section of corporation," give gress, is—"That religious denomina ble of being el nor shall any p President, Protes Pupil, be refused said College, or d privileges, immu tages thereof, fo of his sentiments." The re of this Institution and excellent P Theological Sem Massachussetts— Chief Magistra by the Heads of Washington—and of high standing raised hopes, which will not be disap already commen with a large num and officers. Th lected with this men of evangeli though of diffi sions: and it is h ed, that this ins only impart virt and habits to the who may enjoy but that it will be the service of th ous youth, with of usefulness. A anticipated, that imate influence, harmony of feeli among the evange ames? And ma on like this, sit opolis of our un to operation n eas, hope for th ards of every lo y, every lover very friend to re A FRIEND

FROM THE SOUTHERN

Agreeably to a call from the Baptists in the state, the delegates from Edgefield Association, met on the 4th Dec. 1821. Dr. Richard Furn

DOMESTIC.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY REGISTER.
our last publication, has been received from the Tuscacora Mission.
The Great Osage Mission has been favoured with several numbers of the Journal of the 18th of June, and we announced the death of Montgomery and of his children. It is now our purpose to record the departure of Mr. He was seized with illness on the 11th of November, and expired on the 22d of the month. The Journal, under date of the 26th of November, that Dr. Belcher was and his case extremely stated, that the sick were, and the prospect that the family would be in a comfortable state of health. Weller, in a letter of that month, remarks that the family was still in a state of health.

RELIGIOUS.

TANT SENTIMENTS.
Following extract from a recently delivered at the Association, Charleston, Carolina, by Dr. Palmer, and by a few remarks dependent of the Southern, we present to our articles. The sentiment claim the serious regard one who feels an interest in the prosperity of the church, no comment, but leave the consideration of our own.
with no small gratification I heard Dr. Palmer, preach in the new Baptist Church, on Wednesday, 13th—day set apart for prayer, by the Charleston Association. The was pertinent to the occasion, and well imbued with the spirit. The whole of appearing in print, obtained permission to, or your paper, a paragraph, possesses something of interest.
other respect in view to God, or fasting devotion, consists, in, to improve, to advance, carry as rapidly to perfection, every thing which of God may look up approbation. And as it has been appointed by the denomination, and for the benefit of the particular association, which this church is, permit me to select a few, in which this association has been doing well; yet, expressions are correct, and, unaided by other means. It has long been the meritorious effort, to not, to accomplish the objects—a well qualified, and a well supported, these are both felt to be objects, and the denomination is becoming more general among all denominations of professed Christians, ever was before. Amongst, as a denomination, the recent establishment of College and Theological Seminary, at Washington, in circumstances so auspicious, promising, is striking evidence. But this association has, in the past, been the only one, that has made a vigorous and persevering effort on the part. As one evidence, that this day is a fast day, resolve to prosecute, with renewed zeal, to bring into the pulpit, as a sign of the Cross, well, men, who will commend, for the culture of the, as well as for the piety, and the purity of the. A few such men, who, and zeal shall bear a full, to their talents and efforts, would do an amount of good in many parts of the state; to which no other denomination could, success—would dissolve, if they could not destroy, a host of injurious, that hurt the cause, the extent of Christ's, among us—and would, to assume a stand, and, tone, which its presence would feel themselves, to respect. The, which this association many years been, this subject, would, communicated to, or caught, associations, and an, would be done, of which we no present calculation.

The other particular I have view is, to increase your efforts, employ, still more efficiently, extensively, your influence, through the association and, through the state, to have the, of the gospel well, supported. On this subject, the, association has told its, statements more than once, in unequivocal language. Let that, be heard in the denomination, in every part of the state. That sentiment be pronounced, with an emphasis, and spread, with a diligence, becoming the, magnitude of the subject. Where, church or congregation is poor, let ministers inure themselves to self-denial in every way, they can; and imitate the apostle Paul, who was acquainted with the business of making sacrifices, such a cause as this. But, where a people are thriving in the, old—feeding every thing else, and starving religion, at the very, moment too when they are, professing to love it—there let Paul's, doctrine be preached, though the, people should cry *hiringling*: "The, pouter is worthy of his hire."—, should doubt the correctness of, minister's conduct, though he, himself were as rich as Cræsus, he should release his people, from the obligation to support, the Gospel, if they are really, in circumstances to do so. If the, Gospel is not worth supporting, it is not worth having. He should, rescue them from the spirit of, coturnousness, the most dangerous, of spirits, and the most contrary, to the temper of the Gospel; and, when not retain a cent, as under, the circumstances supposed he, could not need it, but appropriate, to the most judicious religious, charities. It is the sin and the, curse of the Christian world, that, they are doing so little in a pecu-, liary way to spread the progress, and multiply the trophies of the, cross of Jesus; though at the, same time, they are almost doing, miracles comparatively with what, they ever did. But the spirit of, divisions must and will increase; the talents, the wealth, the influ-, ence of Christendom must be more, idently and extensively embarked, in this great cause. Urge it, my, brethren, with all your might, on, the denomination to which you, belong, as well as on Christians, generally. Thus will one evidence, be afforded, and that not a trifling, one, that the fasting this day has, been a fasting to God."
These judicious remarks do, honour to the understanding and, liberal feelings of the author. The, office of the Columbian College, Washington City, is kind and, liberal. It is well known that this, college is established on broad, catholic principles; that it is, not restricted in its character or, benefits to any Christian denomi-, nation, but that persons of all de-, nominations are found among the, instructors, Trustees, Patrons, or, friends, of the Institution, and, that one section of the 'Act of In-, corporation,' given them by Con-, gress, is—"That persons of every, religious denomination shall be, capable of being elected Trustees; or shall any person, either as, resident, Professor, Tutor, or, pupil, be refused admittance into, said College, or denied any of the, privileges, immunities, or advan-, tages thereof, for or on account, of his sentiments in matters of re-, ligion." The recommendations, of this Institution by the reverend, and excellent Professors of the, Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts—by the beloved, Chief Magistrate of the nation—, by the Heads of Departments at, Washington—and by other men, of high standing in society, have, raised hopes, which, it is trusted, will not be disappointed. It has, already commenced operations, with a large number of students, and officers. The persons con-, nected with this undertaking are, men of evangelical sentiments, though of different denomina-, tions; and it is hoped and belie-, ved, that this institution will not, only impart virtuous principles, and habits to the youth generally, who may enjoy its advantages, but that it will bring forward, for the service of the church, many, pious youth, with increased means, of usefulness. And is it not to, be anticipated, that it will, in its, ultimate influence, produce greater, harmony of feeling and of effort, among the evangelical of different, names? And may not an institu-, tion like this, situated at the me-, tropolis of our union, and coming, into operation under such auspices, hope for the benevolent re-, gards of every lover of his coun-, try, every lover of letters, and, every friend to religion?
A FRIEND TO LEARNING.
FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.
Agreeably to notice for a meet-, ing to form a Convention of the, Baptists in the state of South Caro-, lina, the delegates from the Charles-, ton, Edgefield and Savannah River, Associations, met at Columbia, on, the 4th Dec. 1821; when the Rev. Dr. Furman was appointed

president, and Col. Abner Blocker, secretary.
The meeting first resolved, to, "consider their union as founded, altogether upon principles of gospel, truth, Christian affection and, liberality—having for their direct, object the promotion of the cause, and interest of the Redeemer." They consider truly, "that it would, be of great advantage to the deno-, mination to form themselves into a, State Convention, which should be, a bond of union, a centre of intel-, ligence, and a means of vigorous, united exertion in the cause of God, for the promotion of truth and, righteousness."
From the Address of the Con-, vention to their constituents, we, present the following extracts:
"Go on, brethren, in the good, work you have happily begun. Be, not weary in well doing. You may, justly indulge pleasing anticipa-, tions, while with pure motives you, pursue your course, keeping noble, objects and ends in view, and rely-, ing on the grace, power, and faith-, fulness of your covenant God; for, in due season, ye shall reap, if ye, faint not." The objects you have, selected for your particular atten-, tion and pursuit, are such as Heaven, regards with favour; for they are, connected with Immanuel's glory. The diffusion of gospel light, and, true science; the promotion of, more perfect acquaintance, union, harmony, and love among the peo-, ple of God; the encouragement and, aid afforded to pious young men, who are willing to devote them-, selves to God for the service of, His sanctuary, and to become the, means of salvation to their fellow, men, though trials, labours and, sufferings lie in the way; the ex-, tension of Christian liberality; and, the exercise of pious care over the, young and rising generation, for, their religious education and sal-, vation—are objects which angels, contemplate with delight, and in, which the God of angels looks with, approbation.
"The general interests of the, whole denomination in the United, States, are designed to be concen-, trated in the Institution at Wash-, ington; and certainly, by the united, exertions of the whole, in pro-, viding the means, the most ample, provision may be made for afford-, ing there, the best assistance to, students in divinity, and profound, erudition. Under the care of the, State Convention (and, especially, should generous individuals give, their aid, in the manner some have, signified they intended) a respect-, able academy may be formed, in, which students would be prepared, by an acquaintance with the learn-, ed languages, and the elementary, parts of science, to enter the other, institution with advantage. And, it may likewise be of excellent use, to others, who from particular cir-, cumstances may not find it conven-, ient to go to Washington. In time, also, it might be hoped that, by the blessing of God, it would, grow up to a fully organized col-, lege, should wise and liberal mea-, sures be pursued.
To the foreign missionary ser-, vice we cannot be indifferent, while, we regard the Saviour's sacred, charge, "Go teach all nations;" "Preach the gospel to every crea-, ture;" while we remember, that, of the poor heathen there are hun-, dreds of millions perishing in ig-, norance and sin; that we have mis-, sionaries, excellent men, actually, engaged in the service; that the, call of Providence, by which we, were summoned and directed to, the work, was too clear and loud, to be disregarded, or mistaken; that God has been pleased to bless, our efforts, however feeble, in the, conversion of a number of idolaters—a number sufficient to form a, gospel church—and that too, in a, place which may be considered as, a strong hold of Satan, even in the, powerful empire of Burmah, where, gross superstition and arbitrary, power appear in their most odious, and terrific forms; and where these, converts have made their Christian, profession under the menacing ap-, pearances of the persecutor's sword, avowing their willingness to die for, the name of the Lord Jesus.
"Dear brethren, let us remind, you, that this is a time of uncon-, mon exertion among Christians of, all denominations, and in every, quarter of the globe. Much is, doing in the cause of truth and, holiness; and much is yet to be, done, before the promises of the Most, High will have their full accom-, plishment; that the church may, come forth in her strength; that, she may arise and shine in all the, beauty of moral and spiritual ex-, cellence; and that the earth may, be filled with the knowledge and, glory of God.
"For the accomplishment of his, gracious, sublime purposes, God, condescends to use the instrumen-, tality of feeble men, even men like, ourselves. Shall we, then, who pro-, fess to love him, and are called to, the high honour of being 'workers, together with him,' in his sacred, cause, remain inactive and negli-, gent? We are ready to say, God, forbid! No; let us rise to vigor-, ous action, concentrate our ener-

gies, and exert them in the service, of our God.
REVIVALS OF RELIGION.
Extract of a letter to the Publishers of, the Columbian Star, dated Hillsborough, N. C. Feb. 17, 1822.
GENTLEMEN,
Believing it to be my duty as a, subscriber, to communicate to you, the rise and progress of religion in, the section of the country where I, reside, (Orange county), I send, you the following statement.
It was some time in July last, as, well as I can recollect, that a Meth-, odist camp-meeting was held at, Salem Meeting House, under the, superintendence of the Rev. Wm. Compton, presiding elder. Here, the Lord began a great work, and, upwards of fifty made a profession, of religion. Shortly afterwards a, work began at the Cross Roads' Meeting House; but the subjects, of it were at first ridiculed by some, of the congregation, whom the, Lord afterwards convinced of the, error of their ways, and they, finally became the warmest advo-, cates. In the month of August, the, work began in this town, which, seven years ago hardly contained a, praying person. But it has pleased, the Lord to shower down his mer-, cy on this once wicked place. The, Presbyterian church, established here, about the year 1815, which, could scarcely procure eight mem-, bers, in order to obtain a pastor, now contains nearly a hundred, members—twenty-three have lately, been added. A Methodist so-, ciety was established here in the, latter part of the year 1821, which, now contains upwards of twenty, members. There are two churches, now building here, one by the Meth-, odists. The Baptists are not, very numerous in this place, but, it is thought they will increase. At Enos Baptist Meeting House, upwards of ninety persons have, been baptized, besides twenty-five, more, who have given in their, experience, and will shortly be, baptized. In short, the work of, the Lord is rapidly progressing in, this section of the country.
[We tender our thanks to the, writer of the above for his friendly, attention, and respectfully solicit, all our brethren throughout the, country to favour us with similar, accounts of revivals, and other, interesting occurrences of a reli-, gious character.]—Editor.
Extract of a letter received in Hartford, Conn. dated Hawley, Mass. Feb. 5.
The revivals in Conway and, Ashfield wear a pleasing aspect; in Ashfield there are probably from, 70 to 80 hopeful converts; in some, families, 5, 6, and 7 subjects of the, work; it is still going on power-, fully. God has seen fit to bring, down the pride of some of the, most stout-hearted sinners, and, to cause them to bow submissively, at the foot of the cross, and to re-, joice in his salvation. HE seems, to give his Spirit in answer to, prayer.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in, Fairlee, Vt. to his father in Connecticut.
I will, at the close of my letter, give you a short sketch of the state, of religion around us, as I expect, it will be interesting to you. In, Lyme, there is a great reformation, in all quarters of the town. In, Thetford, there is about three, hundred under serious impres-, sions, and two hundred hopefully, converted. They have meetings, every night in the week—frequent-, ly four hundred meet at one house—as many again as can get in.—It appears to be among all deno-, minations of people: they all, meet together without any jar-, rings; and the chief inquiry is—, what shall we do to be saved?
I suppose such a time has not, been known since Whitfield's day. The first of the reformation in, Thetford took its rise among the, Calvinistic Baptists, but spread, among all denominations. There, is something of a reformation in, this town, and also in Bradford.
From a letter written by the, Rev. J. Witherspoon, dated Hills-, borough, N. C. 16th October, 1821, it, appears, that there has been, considerable religious inquiry, and great solemnity, at several, places in that vicinity, during last, summer, and the early part of, autumn. Meetings for religious, worship were much frequented; and hundreds of persons manifest-, ed a deep concern for the salvation, of their souls. Aged Christians, at Hawfields, thought the work, greater than had ever been known, in that part of the country; not, excepting the great revival of, 1802 and 1803.
Ontario County, N. Y.—The, Rev. D. R. Dixon, of Mexico, Ontario county, New-York, in a, letter to the editor of the Mission-, ary Herald, dated Nov. 1, 1821, mentions revivals of religion in, that town, and several other towns, of the same county; particularly, New-Haven, Volney, Williams-

town, and Constantia. The work, commenced in New-Haven, about, the middle of January last, was, very powerful, and almost confin-, ed to heads of families. About, 45 were added to the church, which, before consisted of not, more than 30 members. In Mex-, ico, the commencement of the, work was small, and its progress, slow at first. By the middle of, March, meetings were crowded, every evening of the week. They, were still and solemn. "The, Lord is in this place," seemed to, be impressed on every heart.—Now the joyful news of sinners, awakened was brought daily to, the knowledge of the minister and, his church.
"We number (says Mr. D.) about sixty hopeful converts.—Fifty-eight have been received to, our communion. Thus the Lord, has more than doubled our num-, ber in a few months. It is his, work, and to him be all the glory." It is added that religious publi-, cations are read with increasing, interest, and that the people are, anxious to throw in their mite to, promote the great work of evan-, gelizing the world.
SUMMARY OF NEWS.
FOREIGN.
Dates a few days later than, those which we have reported, have been received from Europe; but they afford no intelligence of, decisive character.—The Greeks, appear to have been successful in, their recent operations against the, Turks, and the prospects of a war, between Russia and Turkey daily, assume more importance.
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.
The United States' brig *Spark*, Lieutenant ELTON, arrived at, Charleston on the 22d ult. from a, cruise, having made her passage, from Matanzas to the bar, in 62, hours. The *Spark* has on board, seven pirates, whom she took out, of a Dutch sloop that they had, captured between Aruba and the, Spanish Main. The sloop was, given up to the master and mate, who were found on board of her, when in the possession of the pi-, rates. Midshipman O'BUFF died, on board the *Spark* during her, cruise, and was buried at the is-, land of Orna.
The United States' ship *Franklin*, Captain STEWART, and schr. *Dolphin*, Lieut. Com. CONNER, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, on the 30th, November, from New York, all, well.
A letter from La Guayra, dated, 30th of January, says—"A French, man of war schooner arrived here, on the 28th, having an envoy on, board for the purpose of making, some commercial arrangements, with this government, and to inti-, mate that the Colombian flag will, be admitted into all the ports of, France and her colonies. A sal-, ute was fired from the schooner, on coming to anchor, which was, returned by the batteries."
Generous Emulation.—Three per-, sons in Dorset, (Ver.) on the 1st, of January undertook to see who, would present the pastor of their, parish with the largest load of, wood—the one who brought the, smallest, to pay a handsome for-, feiture of the generous beverage, of the country. The competitors, accordingly furnished the loads, the one measuring five, the other, ten, and the last twenty-five cords, of hard wood.
We understand, that the Rev. Bennett Tyler, of Southbury, Conn. has been appointed by the, Trustees of Dartmouth College, to be president of that Institution.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
It was said, by a man who had, studied human nature, "Let me, make the *ballads* of a nation, and, I will govern it." This remark, was founded upon a correct obser-, vation of the potent sway exer-, cised over the public mind, by the, instructions and sentiments with, which it becomes early and con-, stantly familiar. The assertion, might, with more truth, be made, by him who could obtain the di-, rection of the *school books* of a, nation. The importance of put-, ting into the hands of youth, at, the susceptible period, when deep, impressions, either good or bad, are easily made, such books as, shall be best adapted to inculcate, and foster correct principles; to, expand the mind with elevated, sentiments, and warm the heart, with the love of virtue, is becoming, better understood. The American, Academy of Languages and Belles, Lettres recently offered a premi-, um for the best history of the Uni-, ted States, adapted to the use of, schools. This Academy would, confer blessings on the nation, should it be able to contribute to, the introduction of suitable books, of every description, into our, schools.
We have cursorily examined a, new school book, entitled, "The, Moral Instructor, and Guide to, Virtue and Happiness, being a, compendium of Moral Science," by Dr. Jesse Torrey, Jun. who is, now in this city, endeavouring to, introduce his book in this vicinity. It is accompanied by warm recom-, mendations from men of high, standing in society, and has re-, ceived the substantial approbation, of many teachers, who have adopt-, ed it in their schools. It is a, compilation from the best authors, and contains a great variety of, matter, on almost every subject, of preceptive and practical impor-, tance. We should have been bet-, ter pleased with it, had it contain-, ed more of the authoritative pre-, cepts and illuminating instructions, of Jesus and his Apostles, even, had they excluded the references, to Confucius, Socrates and Seneca. The moral tone of the book, is, however, elevated and correct. The author appears to possess an, enlightened zeal for the improve-, ment of youth, and we cordially, wish his book all the success, which it deserves.
INDIAN REFORM.
The constitution of the Society, recently formed in this city, for, the improvement of the condition, of the Indians, will be found on, our first page. The following re-, marks on the subject, are extract-, ed from the New York Daily Ad-, vertiser:
"The task they have undertaken, is of great magnitude and impor-, tance—highly interesting in its, nature, and if accomplished, will, ensure them the meed of universal, and lasting approbation.—The, spectacle which this country pre-, sents, as it regards its original in-, habitants, is extremely interesting, to the philosopher and the states-, man, as well as the philanthropist, and the Christian. Nothing, is more apparent than the fact, that if the same course of policy, towards the Indians which has, hitherto been pursued, or permit-, ted, should be persisted in, that, race of men will soon be extir-, pated. Whether a different course, and treatment, will preserve the, comparatively few that remain, is, a point to be determined only by, the experiment. The experiment, having for its object the preserva-, tion of the remnants of many, tribes and nations, once free and, undisturbed possessors and propri-, etors of the country which we in-, habit, by the interesting process, of civilization and the communi-, cation of the knowledge of the, Christian religion, is well worthy, of the distinguished characters, whose names appear in the list of, patrons and officers of this So-, ciety."

VICES, accompanied by an address, peculiarly pertinent and elegant, to which the Chief made a brief, reply, averring with much *naïveté*, that he did not before know that, the action was worthy of praise.
The Chiefs have left the city, on their return to their homes, im-, pressed with respectful opinions, of the power of the United States, and gratified by the attentions, which have been shown them.
CONGRESS.
SENATE.
A resolution has passed, pro-, posing an adjournment on the first, Monday of April next.
A resolution has been submitted, to establish a Marine Hospital at, or near, New Orleans, for the ac-, commodation of sick and disabled, seamen, and of boatmen who de-, scend the Mississippi.
A resolution has been submitted, to inquire into the expediency of, prohibiting the importation of, spirits.
The bill to establish a territorial, government in Florida has passed.
The bill to appropriate a part of, the public lands to the old states, for the purposes of education, is, under discussion.
HOUSE.
A resolution has been submitted, proposing an adjournment on the, 30th of March instant.
The House finally concurred, with the Senate, in their amend-, ment to the Apportionment Bill.
The Naval Committee, have re-, ported in favour of authorizing the, President to employ two corvettes, two sloops of war, and a frigate, if necessary, for the suppression, of piracy in the Gulf of Mexico.
The House refused to consider, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Wright to inquire into the expen-, diency of preventing the transmis-, sion of the mail on the Sabbath.
The Military Appropriation Bill, has passed.
The Bankrupt Bill is yet under, discussion.
The steam-boat line between, Baltimore and Norfolk has com-, menced running.
We understand that the Rev. Mr. Ward has safely arrived in, India, but the particulars of his, voyage have not come to hand.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The favour of our Virginia friend, shall be attended to in our next.
REMOVAL.
JOSEPH GIBSON has the honour of, informing his friends, both in Wash-, ington and Georgetown, that he has, removed his Grocery Store from Geo-, town to Washington City, on the Pen-, nsylvania Avenue, adjoining the house, of Gen. Walter Jones, and nearly op-, posite the Old Theatre,—where he, has on hand, and intends to keep a, complete assortment of Groceries and, Liquors, consisting principally of the following, mentioned articles, viz.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and, Souchong Teas.
Coffee and Chocolate.
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars.
Cognac Brandy (old and genuine)
Peach do.
Holland Gin, Common do.
Whisky, Jamaica Spirits.
Madera, Lisbon, and Teneffe Wines.
Alspice, Pepper, Starch, Rice,
Fig Blue, Indigo,
Mould, Dip, and Spermaceti Candles.
Yellow, White, and Brown Soap, &c.
He likewise has on hand, and intends, keeping for sale,
Printing Paper, Cartridge do.
Writing do. of every kind
Blotting do.
Blank Ledgers, Journals, Day Books,
Memorandum do. and all other blank, Books.
Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Pen-, knives, Counting-house do. Pounce,
Tapes, Lead Pencils, Pocket Books, &c. &c. With every article in the, Stationary line. All of which he will, sell at small profits for Cash.
J. G. wishing to close his old business, while in Georgetown, requests all who, are indebted to him to make immediate, payment, as it is entirely out of his power, to grant any longer indulgence.
mar 9-4f.
Morse's Sermon.
DAVIS & FORCE,
Adjoining Brown's Hotel,
Have this day published for sale, price, 25 cents, A SERMON, delivered before, the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions, at their annual, meeting in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 19, 1821; by the Rev. Josiah Morse, D. D. late Minister of the, First Congregational Society in Charle-, town, near Boston, now residing at New, Haven, Connecticut. Published by order, of the Board.
mar 9-3f.

POETRY.

SAINTS IN HEAVEN.

By James Montgomery.

What are these in bright array,
This innumerable throng,
Round the altar, night and day,
Tuning their triumphant song:
"Worthy is the Lamb, once slain,
Blessing, honour, glory, power,
Wisdom, riches, to obtain,
New dominion, every hour."

These through fiery trials trod,
These through great affliction came;
Now before the throne of God,
Sealed with His eternal name!
Clad in raiment pure and white,
Victor palms in every hand,
Through their great Redeemer's might,
More than conquerors they stand:

Hunger, thirst, disease, unknown,
On immortal fruits they feed,
Them the Lamb, amidst the throne,
Shall to living fountains lead.
Joy and gladness banish sighs,
Perfect love dispels their fears,
And for ever from their eyes
God shall wipe away all tears.

FAME, WEALTH, BEAUTY, AND RELIGION.

Victor! what avails the wreath
That erst entwined thy brow?
Alas! those flow'rs no longer breathe,
For death hath laid thee low:
Ah! what avails the storied urn
That blazons forth thy fame?
That sculptur'd vase to dust shall turn,
Oblivion blot thy name.

What too avail those scars so deep,
Receiv'd in battle fray?
"Thy're proofs of valour," Time shall
Sweep
Thy valour's proofs away:
And what avails the poet's song
That sounds thy praises long?
The poet's head shall rest ere long
Upon its mother earth.

Justice! what avail thy dreams
Of happiness in gold?
Thy fun'ral torch already gleams,
Thy days on earth are told:
What now avails thy hoarded wealth,
Is it with thee inured?
No—"Naked from the earth you came,
And naked hast return'd."

Beauty! what avails the rose
That decks that dimple cheek?
Age on thy head shall strew his snows,
And death his vengeance wreak:
And what avails thy form so fair,
Or eyes so dazzling bright?
That form shall waste 'neath sullen care,
Those suns shall set in night.

But, blest RELIGION, much avails
Thy hope of bliss in heav'n;
For through the bark, by adverse gales,
On Death's dark shore be driv'n,
Yet thou canst smile—thy steady eye
Can pierce the cheerless gloom,
And view, through dark fortuity,
The day-spring of the tomb.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

OPINION OF DR. JOHNSON, With respect to Missions and Translations.

There are persons who would pay much more respect to the opinions of that colossus of English literature, Doctor Johnson, on any subject of morality and religion, than to the opinion of missionaries, or of their patrons. If these rages should fall into the hands of any such persons, we entreat them to consider the following short extract from Boswell's Life of Johnson.

"I did not expect to hear," says the Doctor, "that it could be, in an assembly convened for the propagation of Christian knowledge, a question whether any nation, un-instructed in religion, should receive instruction; or whether that instruction should be imparted to them by translation of the Holy Books into their own language. If obedience to the will of God be necessary to happiness, and knowledge of his will be necessary to obedience, I know not how he that withholds this knowledge, or denies it, can be said to love his neighbour as himself. He that voluntarily continues ignorant is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces: as to him that should extinguish the tapers of a lighthouse, might justly be imputed the calamities of shipwreck. Christianity is the highest perfection of humanity; and as no man is good, but as he wishes the good of others, no man can be good in the highest degree, who wishes not to others the largest measures of the greatest good."

The Doctor proceeds to represent it as one of the greatest of crimes "to omit for a year, or for a day, the most efficacious method of advancing Christianity, in compliance with any purposes that terminate on this side the grave."

"Let it be remembered," says he in conclusion, "that the efficacy of ignorance has been long tried, and has not produced the consequences expected. Let knowledge, therefore, take its turn; and let the patrons of privation stand aside, and admit the operation of positive principle."

These opinions were expressed, long before any of the great modern exertions for the diffusion of the Gospel were commenced.—What would the Doctor have said at the present day; and where would he have found terms strong enough to express his approbation

of these exertions, or his condemnation of indifference or opposition to this cause?

From Foster's Essay on Popular Ignorance.

IGNORANCE OF PAGANS.

The dreadful consequences of the "lack of knowledge," as appearing in the religion and morals of the nations, and through these affecting their welfare, equalled and even surpassed all that might in theory have been presaged from the cause.

This ignorance could not annihilate the principle of religion in the spirit of man; but in removing the awful repression of the idea of one exclusive sovereign Divinity, it left that spirit to form its religion in its own manner; and as the creating of gods might be the most appropriate way of celebrating the deliverance from the most imposing idea of one Supreme Being, depraved and insane invention took this direction with ardour. The mind threw a fictitious divinity into its own phantoms, and into the objects in the visible world. It is amazing to observe how, when one solemn principle was taken away, the promiscuous numberless crowd of almost all shapes of fancy and of matter, became, as it were, instinct with ambition, and mounted into gods. They were, alternately, the toys and the tyrants of their miserable creator. They appalled him often, and often he could make sport with them. For overawing him by their supposed power, they made him a compensation by descending to a fellowship with his follies and vices. But, indeed, this was a condition of their creation; they must own their mortal progenitor by sharing his depravity, even amidst the lordly domination over him and the universe. We may safely affirm, that the mighty artificer of deifications, the corrupt soul of man, never once, in its almost infinite diversification of device in their production, struck out a form of absolute goodness. No, if there were a million of deities, there should not be one that should be authorized by perfect rectitude in itself to punish him; not one by which it should be possible for him to be rebuked, without having a right to recriminate.

The people of those nations, (and the same description is applicable to modern heathens,) did not know the essential nature of perfect moral goodness, or virtue. How should they know it? A depraved mind would not find in itself any native conception to give the bright form of it. There were no living examples of it. The men who held the pre-eminence in the community were generally, in the most important points, its reverse. It was for the Divine nature, manifesting itself and contemplated, to have presented the archetype of the idea of perfect rectitude, whence might have been derived the modified exemplar for human virtue. And so would the idea of perfect moral excellence have come to dwell and shine in the understanding, if it had been the True Divinity that men beheld, in their contemplations of a superior existence. But when the gods of their heaven were little better than their own evil qualities, exalted to the sky to be thence reflected back upon them invested with Olympian charms and splendours, their ideas of deity would evidently co-operate with all that made it impossible for them to conceive a perfect model for human excellence. See the mighty labour of human depravity to confirm its dominion! It would translate itself to heaven and usurp divinity, in order to come down thence with a sanction for man to be wicked—in order, by falsification of the qualities of the Supreme Nature, to preclude his forming the true idea of what would be perfect rectitude in his own.

REPROACH OF IGNORANCE; OR ANECDOTE OF ATABALIBA.

Atabaliba, Inca of Peru, was a prince of great penetration, and, therefore, laboured to obtain as perfect a knowledge as possible of the manners, customs and abilities of the Spaniards, in order that he might be the better able to deal with them, if, upon paying them the sum proposed for his ransom, they should actually restore him to liberty. What seemed most unaccountable, was their possession of the art of reading and writing; he was unable, at first, to comprehend whether it was a natural endowment, or gained by application. In order to obtain satisfaction, he asked one of the Spanish soldiers if he could express the name of God upon his nail. The man readily answered that he could, and accordingly wrote it; after which the Inca went to several of the captains and soldiers, and showing them his thumb nail, asked if they knew what the mark signified? and formed an opinion, that reading and writing were natural to the nation: but Francis Pizarro falling in his way, he asked him the same question, who, being neither able to read or write, blushed and turned

away without resolving the question; which not only changed Atabaliba's opinion with respect to these accomplishments, which he now plainly saw were the fruits of education, but gave him a very low opinion of the general, whose origin, he was persuaded, must have been but mean, since he was, in this respect, exceeded in knowledge by the poorest of his soldiers.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

Among the effects of the general extension of information, one has been to tear away the veil of mystery which hung around many subjects, and to produce in the public the habit of judging for themselves on a variety of important points, respecting which they were once accustomed to imbibe implicitly the opinions of their teachers. The result has been, to render any attempt at mysterious concealment both impolitic and unpopular. The three learned professions have all felt the effects of the change. The courts of law no longer conduct their proceedings under the covert of a learned language; the physician finds that more than the solemnity of a technical jargon is necessary to gain public confidence; and the divine, bereft of much of the prescriptive reverence which was once attached to his office by his parishioners, is constrained to adapt his exertions to the existing state of things, and to acquire by the propriety of his conduct, and the acknowledged excellence of his pulpit instructions, the respect which cannot any longer be secured by a mere assumption of sacredness and infallibility. The sermons of the clergy are judged of with the same freedom as a secular composition: it is not what the preacher says, but what he can prove, or what at least appears to be proved, that commands assent. The best way to counteract any evil consequences arising from this freedom in the laity, is for the clergy to exercise the same, or even a severer criticism upon themselves; and particularly, in the article of preaching, to fix in their own minds a standard so high, that they need not fear the increased information of the age, as far at least as it is content with censuring what is really deserving of censure.

In thus adverting to the critical spirit of the times as respects pulpit compositions, we are not defending that spirit, at least in its excess. Indeed, nothing can more strongly counteract the effects of public instruction than the undue indulgence of such a temper of mind; for where it becomes predominant, it must necessarily subvert that Christian simplicity and docility which are requisite for the right reception of sacred truth.

SCIENTIFIC, &c.

LITHOGRAPHY.

The following article, relative to an art, which promises to be essentially serviceable in cases where the common methods of engraving cannot conveniently be employed, is taken from the American Journal of Science, published, quarterly, at New-Haven, by Professor Silliman of Yale College.

The reader scarcely needs to be informed that the word *lithography*, from the Greek *lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write, signifies the art of writing upon stone; it will be seen, by the article subjoined, that in the actual use of the word, it signifies not only the art of writing, but generally, that of tracing designs of every description, upon stone; and also of transferring these designs to paper, by the use of the Press. The great recommendation of lithography is the comparative cheapness and despatch with which designs are executed by it: we may perhaps be able hereafter to speak with more precision upon these points. All the drawings in the present number are printed on stone by Messrs. Barnet and Doolittle, whom we are happy to introduce to our readers as artists in this comparatively new department. Having availed themselves in Paris, of a regular course of practical instruction, they have brought to this country, not only the skill but the peculiar materials and press necessary to the art, and are now establishing themselves in New-York. The designs in this number are by no means presented as chef-d'œuvres in lithography; but merely as accurate representations of the objects, with sufficient neatness for designs of the class to which they belong. Messrs. Barnet and Doolittle have in their possession, a great variety of lithographic prints, which sufficiently evince the adaptedness of the art to an elegant as well as common style of execution. The finest things done in this way are really very beautiful; and they possess a softness which is peculiarly their own. Still, lithography is not a rival, it is merely an auxiliary to copper-plate engraving, which, especially in the higher branches of the art, must still

retain the pre-eminence which it possesses.

But the regular introduction of lithography into this country must still be a subject of congratulation; and we trust the American public will give this fine art vigour by an adequate patronage.

LITHOGRAPHY.—This art, which within a few years has made very rapid progress in different parts of Europe, was first discovered by Aloys Sennefelder, of Munich in Bavaria, a singer in the theatre of that place, and was due to one of those fortunate hazards which sometimes so materially affect the comfort and well-being of society.

Mr. Sennefelder, wishing to print some music, and not being able to defray the expense of engraving it in the ordinary way, or even to purchase metallic plates for the purpose, bethought himself of using a species of stones from the quarry of Solenhofen, near Pappenheim, in Bavaria, and which, in that country, are much used for floors in houses; he found these stone plates to answer a tolerable purpose as a substitute for metallic ones.

It was in 1796, that Mr. Sennefelder first attempted to engrave on stone; and in 1799 he by accident discovered the principles of the art now termed Lithography; which consists in making a drawing on the stone, with a sort of ink, or crayon, or both, composed of resinous substances, and of printing from that drawing without any other engraving. This species of printing is founded on the principles of chemical affinity. Thus, the stone is well wet all over with water; that part of the surface which is covered with the drawing will not imbibe the water, while the other parts of the stone, being wet, repel the ink which is afterwards applied to the stone: thus prepared, an impression is struck off, and the operation repeated as often as may be desired. This method has the advantage, over every other species of printing, of giving exact fac-similes of the original work of the artist: he cannot complain of the inaccuracy of the engraver, since no engraver is employed. For landscape and natural history, it is equal, if not superior, to copper-plate, besides being much cheaper; and for portraits it is exceedingly handsome.

The facility with which a manuscript, written on paper, and with ink prepared for the purpose, is transferred to the stone, where it serves as a plate to print others from, giving fac-similes of the original manuscript, renders it very convenient for circular letters, blank forms, &c. &c.

Lithography, which has had but a few years of existence, and which is hardly known, even by name, in this country, has already taken a very distinguished rank among the fine and useful arts in Europe.

The best stone hitherto employed for this purpose is a carbonate of lime, about the colour of the light side of a razor hone, of a fine grain, a conchoidal fracture, perfectly homogeneous, very hard, and susceptible of a high polish. It is a little remarkable that no stones have been found of a superior quality to those first employed by Mr. Sennefelder; and few so good.

Much has been said about a species of *cartons*, or pasteboard, which Mr. Sennefelder has prepared as a substitute for the stone; but, however desirable an acquisition this might be to the art, on account of the greater facility of transportation, the utility of these cartons has not yet been established by any regular series of experiments; and it is certain that, however highly they may be spoken of by the learned societies of Paris, where Mr. Sennefelder now resides, they are not adopted by any of the Lithographers of that city.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

A new application of the air-pump has recently been made, which promises to be highly useful in the arts, especially in dyeing, picking, sizing, &c. Let the substance to be submitted to the process, be placed in an air-tight vessel fit for the purpose, and be closely piled up, and upon it pour the die, size, vinegar, brine, or whatever other liquid is to be used in the operation, so as completely to cover the mass. The lid then being closely fitted, proceed to exhaust the space over the fluid with an air-pump. The air in the vessel being rarefied, that portion of air which is contained in the interstices of the paper, flax, cotton, cloth, meat, vegetables, or other substances under experiment, will rush out to the top, and escape through the valves of the pump. On re-admitting the atmosphere, the fluid prevents the regress of air to the substance to be saturated, and serves by its pressure to force the fluid into possession of every minute interstice. By this means every part becomes equally impregnated, without injury to the fabric. An ap-

paratus of this kind has been erected in the printing-office of the Bank of Ireland, for wetting bank-note paper, and is found very serviceable.

A Roman newspaper states, that the sculptor Canova is superintending the building of a beautiful church at his own expense, in honour of the Holy Trinity, at his native place, Pasagno. It is said that it will in form resemble the Pantheon of Rome, and be ornamented with a portico resembling that of the Parthenon of Athens. The interior will be decorated with sacred sculptures by this artist, and with a picture of his own composition. Canova has lived for many years at Rome, imposing on himself the most severe privations; and he intends now to dedicate the fruit of the labours of his whole life to this object.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE (N.C.) GAZETTE.

The Horizontal Cotton Press, for which Mr. Cook has a patent, is now in operation in Columbia, South Carolina. The advantages it is said to possess, are—that it packs with as much power, and more facility, than the screw; will be as durable as the iron screw, and not cost more than the wooden screw; that it may be attached to the gin houses so that the cotton is not seen until the bale is packed, except by the workmen. The bale when packed, is confined, and the press drawn off, so that the loose cotton may be put in for the second bale while the bagging is sewing on the first.

A bale, containing 288 pounds, 4 feet 4 inches long, was compressed in TEN MINUTES, by four men at the lever, in the presence of several gentlemen in Columbia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Latter Day Luminary,

NEW SERIES;

By a Committee of the Board of Managers of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States.

TERMS.

This work, from the first of January, 1822, will be published monthly, the first Saturday in each month, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in advance, or before the delivery of the fourth number; Three Dollars, if not paid till the close of the year.

Those who become responsible for 5 copies, shall have a sixth, gratis. It will be delivered to subscribers in Washington and Georgetown, on the day of publication. To others it will be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as they may direct, without delay.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year: and subscribers will be understood to continue, unless seasonable notice shall be given to the contrary.

Communications, post paid, addressed to Anderson & Meehan, Columbia Office, Washington City, will receive immediate attention.

Profits sacred to the cause of Missions.

Dr. Staughton's Address.

FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, AND BY DAVIS AND FORCE,

THE ADDRESS

Delivered at the

Opening of the Columbian College, 9th January, 1822.

By the Rev. Dr. William Staughton, President of the Institution;

Price 25 cents—and a liberal deduction for larger quantities.

Feb 2—

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOHN DUCKWORTH has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Also, a general assortment of Fancy articles, viz.

Walking Canes, Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth and other brushes Razors and Razor Strops, Pomade in jars and rolls, Antique Oil, Cologne Water, Soaps, Wash Balls, French Playing Cards, Dressing and Fine Teeth Combs, Charcoal and Coral Teeth Powders, Soda Powders, Hudson's best Japan Blacking, &c. &c. Also, Miller's Cough Drops, so much recommended for Consumptions, Coughs, &c. &c.

Congress Spring Water, a fresh supply. Feb. 2—8t.

Information Wanted,

OF Doctor JOSEPH BOWERS, who some years since, resided in the State of Mississippi, in the neighbourhood of Gov. Poindexter; removed to Edwardsville, in Illinois, in 1817; left the latter place in the spring of 1820, and, passing Louisville, descended the river to New Orleans; whence, in the course of the same summer, he returned to the Red Church on the Mississippi; and since then has not been heard of by the writer hereof, who is extremely anxious to communicate information to him of interest and importance. Any information concerning him, transmitted to the Office of the National Intelligencer, in Washington City, will be thankfully received. If he is alive, and should see this request, he will please to give his communication the same direction. Feb 23—2t

Fuller's Works.

Uniform Edition.

THE first Vol. of this work is the public in two editions, 12mo. corresponding in style of execution with the two editions of the works of the Author's life. Several James have been received of Dr. Fuller, now printing in England, the publisher regrets to say, his subscription is not sufficient to defray the expenses of the American edition.

He hopes this suggestion will be sufficient to induce a Patronage, that enable him to proceed in the publication of the work, as fast as the copy is received from England. Let it never be the first Theological Work in these labours for support in the midst of great and generous people.

The work will be comprised in volumes 8vo. besides the Memoirs will be delivered to subscribers at dollars a volume, in good sheep and handsomely lettered. Subscriptions received by Lincoln & Edmunds, Boston—John Sayre, New-York—Cushing Jewett, Baltimore—and Anderson & Meehan, Washington City.

WARD'S VIEW.

FOR SALE, a few copies of "A View of the History, Literature, and Manners of THE HINDOOS: including a minute description of their Manners, Customs, and translations from principal Works; in two volumes. WM. WARD, Missionary at Serampore, the 2d edition, carefully abridged and greatly improved. Inquire of W. Woodward, Bookseller, Philadelphia, in the N. E. corner of Market and Second streets of said city, or at this Office, Feb. 2—1t.

New Fancy and Plain Goods.

CLEMENT T. COOTE has received considerable additions to his usual assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods, comprising, amongst a great variety of others, the following articles, the very first quality, and which he sells cheap:

Printed furniture calicoes, and manufactures.
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Rich Gauzes, for bath-dresses, cers, turbans, &c.
Superb Merino robes } Will be
7-4 Col'd. do. shawls } cheap
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ditto walking shoes } Ward
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Boys' & youth's ditto } sup-
full assortment }
White and black silk hose, gold
Linen cambrics and cambric hats
Extra long white kid gloves
Rich Ribbons
Black and white Thule
Cambric, Jaconet, and Mull
White crapes, very fine
Black and white bandeaux
Black and coloured morocco re-
Black Bombazettes
Black silk and Tabby velvets
Light drab } ditto
Fancy cravats and waddings
Russian diapers and crash
Scotch, Russia, and Irish sheet-
Domestic and British shirtings
6-4 Domestic sheeting
Domestic Checks and Plaids
Bedticking and Oil-cloths—Also
several Philadelphia made Trucks
Feb 23—1t

Wooden Bridges.

TO persons interested in the construction of bridges, who wish the strongest and most durable kind, which shall, at the same time, not more than two-thirds of what they generally cost heretofore, the subscriber would suggest his mode of construction, not wishing any one to adopt it, shall not, on the most critical examination, find it to possess important advantages over any other plan before used. Among its advantages over other modes, are those of its not having lateral pressure upon abutments; its requiring no other timber for its construction than sawed plank; and its requiring no iron-work, which, in other modes, constitute so great a portion of the expense.

For the merits of this mode, gentlemen are referred to the Patent Office in Washington, where the officers of the Department will permit the Model deposited there to be examined, and a descriptive pamphlet and engravings, there, will give satisfactory information on the subject—or a letter addressed me, at Washington, will be promptly attended to.

Gentlemen are particularly requested not to construct bridges on this plan without first obtaining directions and specifications from the patentee—so doing, they not only do a great injury to the introduction of the mode, but they injure themselves in their private interest, more especially as the patent aid would cost them nothing, it being included in the charge for the patent.

ITHIEL TOWN.

The Editors of papers are requested to give the above one or two insertions.

To Let,

TWO three-story BRICK HOUSE on Greenleaf's Point, adjoining the residence of Commodore Rodgers. The houses are as pleasantly situated as in this city, commanding an extensive view of the Potomac, and will afford a delightful residence for a large and a small family. Spacious coach houses and stables are attached to them, and the door is a pump of excellent water. They will be let separately or together, and, to a good tenant, the terms will be very moderate. Inquire at this Office.

DR. R. SMETHER,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs his professional services, that he has removed from his late residence on Pennsylvania Avenue to the next house east of Dr. Kneff's Printing Office, on Louisiana Avenue, fronting the Centre Market, near the office of the National Intelligencer, where he may be found every day, Sundays excepted, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

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